John M. Dorrell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1507.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

CHARLOTTE,

C. F. Danenberger, Master.

WILL be ready to receive the cargo in a few days, and is a fast sailing staunch, good vessel, well found—For freight or passage, apply to

George Pennock,
No. 103, Market-street.

July 7. 3aw3w

LANDING,

At Walnut-street wharf, from on board ship Manchester, Benj. Shewell, master, from Bourdeaux,

Bourdeaux Brandy
Old Claret in hhds.
Medoc Wine in cases
Sauterne do. do.

For Sale by

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut-street.

Said Ship for Freight or Charter,

Burthen 280 tons, Philadelphia built of live Oak and Cedar, will be ready to sail in a few days. Apply as above.

July 5. mwf

For SAVANNAH,

The Ship

Swift Packet,

NOW lying at Wilcock's wharf; a regular trader, and well accommodated for passengers—will sail on Saturday, 8th inst. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 96, South Front-street.

Who have for sale, received by the said ship,
Prime Rice in whole and half tierces.

July 1. dtf

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

PENNSYLVANIA,

DAVID WILLIAMSON, Master,

LYING at Willing's wharf—she is now ready to take in, and will sail in 10 days. For terms of freight or passage, apply to

Gurney & Smith.

June 28. §1

For Salc,

The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner

Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,

Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to

Ross & Simson.

June 12. dtf

The Shareholders

Of the Pennsylvania Population Company,

ARE requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth Street, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'ry.

July 1. §16t.

Bank of North America.

July 1, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th inst.

July 1. d2w.

George Dobson,

No. 25 South Third-Street,

HAS imported per ships William Penn, Star, and Diana, from London,

5-4 Super London Chintz, elegant patterns,
Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimities.
Fashionable Waistcoating, newest patterns.
Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassimers.

The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.

June 14, '97. d. tf.

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSITING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.

Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

May 24 §

An assortment of Russia Cordage,

AMONGST which are three cables, one of 12, one of 10 1-2, and the other 7 1-2 inches, and each 120 fathoms long

Boston Sail Duck, No's. 1, 2, 3. and 4
Bourbon Cotton, of a very superior quality
Ditto Cossee in bags
Isle of France Indigo
A few bales well assorted India Muslins
Spermacæti Oil
Ditto Candles
Boston Beef, prime and mess
Codfish in hogsheads and tierces
Ditto in quintals
Mackarel in barrels
Herrings in ditto
4th proof Brandy, and
A few kegs of Lard

ALSO,

Just landing from on board the Active, from Hamburgh,

10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 9 by 12 German Window Glass, and a few boxes assorted Dutch Glass Ware, for sale by

Joseph Anthony & Co.

June 27. 10t

Best English Crown Window Glass.

A well assorted Invoice of the best English Crown Window Glass, of the following sizes:

10 by 8
11 by 9
12 by 10
14 by 10
16 by 12
19 by 14

} 212 BOXES.

Likewise fresh Rice, high proof Brandy, best mess Beef, in half barrels.

Sail Cloth, No. 1. to 8.
Sherry Wine.
A few hundred weight of excellent Dutch Pistol and Rifle Gun Powder—and,
Thirty Boxes Chocolate.

For Sale by,

Samuel Breck, Jun.
No. 89, South Third-street.

June 21. co1ot.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice,

That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-street.

June 1. 3aw6w

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 6th July, '97.

THE mail for New Castle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck Creek cross roads, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George Town (in the place of Clowes) and Dagsborough, in Delaware; Trap and Snowhill, in Maryland; Horn Town, Accomack C. H. and Northampton C. H. in Virginia; will be closed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at sun set. 18t

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead
& Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,
Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Cossee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

GABRIEL DECOMBAZ,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Begs leave to inform the public that he has removed his Shop to No. 32, South Third street,

AND HAS JUST PUBLISHED,

(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)

The Adventures of Telemachus.

French and English, 2 vols. 12mo.

AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both sexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The most interesting lessons are here conveyed in the vehicle of an interesting Poem, replete with the finest touches of the true pathetic, and embellished with all the graces of a beautiful style. The fatal effects of indulging the passions are exemplified in the most striking manner; and the happiness attending innocence and virtue painted in the liveliest colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the understanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this interesting work.

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;

Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and islands in the known world; showing their latitude, soundings, and stations for anchorage; with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watery element.

Also Comprehending

Ample Directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coasts; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct set of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo. price 6 dols.

By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,

☞ This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America.

June 21. dtf.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer, hath, in Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser of this day, advertised for public sale, on to-morrow the 8th instant, a capital building Lot, on the north side of Mulberry-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, bounded and otherwise described as in the said advertisement is mentioned—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same, as the equitable title thereto is vested in the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, who mean to proceed at law for the recovery thereof.

By order of the Directors,
George Simpson, Cashier.

July 7. d2t.

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary courts of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29, 1797. § 6—§1m

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkins, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—*3t

LANDING

From on board schooner Daphne, captain G. W. Morse, from Htspaniola,

61,009 wt. Sugar,
53,000 Coffee

FOR SALE BY

F. COPPINGER,
No. 221, South Front-street,

Who has also on hand,

Claret in hhds. and cases
Rice
A quantity of Bristol Bottles
A case of Cambrics
Cloths and Cassimeres.

July 5. d6t.

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

Bank of United States.

3d July, 1797.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each share for the last six months; which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 13th inst.

G. SIMPSON, *Cashier*

3t

NOTICE.

ANY of the citizens who may be inclined to accommodate Members of Congress with board and lodging during the next session, will please to forward their address, as soon as possible, to the subscriber, at Congress Hall—Who also wishes to hear of some ready furnished lodgings, with the use of a kitchen. Likewise of a front drawing room, well furnished, and two good bed rooms, with board for a small family, in which there will be two servants. THOMAS CLAXTON.

July 3. 3t

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,

Have for sale at their store, No. 70, adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,

A Quantity of

Madeira Wines

In pipes and half pipes
adeira Walnuts and Citron, lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia

Also,

25 Puncheons, second and third proof, *West-India Rum*, and a few Pipes of Brandy

They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.

June 14 d

For Sale,

THE time of a smart, active Negro Boy, who has about sixteen years to serve.

Apply to the Printer.

June 30. §5t

On TUESDAY evening next, the 11th inst. will be sold by public auction, at the Merchants Coffeehouse for account of the concerned, being deposited as collateral security.

Sundry Promissory Notes,

Drawn by John Nicholson in favour of, and indorsed by David Allison. The said notes are all due and have been regularly protested for non-payment. They have been originally given for a full and valuable consideration—are clear of any dispute or defalcation and will be received equal to specie for shares in the Pennsylvania Land Company and will of course be a great object of speculation.

Approved endorsed notes at sixty days will be received in payment.

July 6, 1797. *d5t

Town Lots.

A TOWN named BEULA, one mile square, being laid out on the Blacklick Creek, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, Lots therein of 58 feet by 125 feet are now selling at TEN DOLLARS each; their situation in the town to be determined by ballot before the first of August, and deeds for the same will be delivered by the subscriber before the first of October next.

MORGAN J. RHEES.

No. 77, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

The purchasers of lots in BEULA have the following prospects of appreciating their property:

1. It is remote from any other town, and surrounded by great bodies of excellent land, capable of producing every kind of grain and vegetables, and is without doubt one of the best grazing countries in the United States.

2. In point of health the situation is not exceeded by any on the continent.

3. Besides numerous springs and runs, of the finest quality, there is a creek for water works (on which mills are now building) running through the town,

4. The public road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh will go through it, which being more level and nearer than any other rout, must become universally travelled: aided by the navigation of Juniata and Conemaugh, goods may be conveyed at least 2 or 3 dollars per cwt. cheaper from the former to the latter place, than by the old road thro' Bedford.

5. Being in the centre of a flourishing settlement, and taking in the shortest portage between the eastern and western waters, it is likely to become a deposit for stores, a manufacturing town, and a seat of justice. Besides the old settlers, upwards of one hundred emigrants have settled in the vicinity of Beula, since last October, and many more have engaged to join them this summer.

6. A Land-Office for supplying actual settlers with farms to a considerable amount, and in various situations, will be immediately opened in the town. The proprietors of land in the circumjacent country are solicited to send their drafts and terms of sale, or leasing, to THOMAS JONES, Surveyor, in Beula, who will give security for any trust reposed in him: with such co-operating aid, the progress of the settlement will be the more rapidly advanced and extended to distant townships.

7. A public library for the benefit of the settlers, will be established in the town, towards laying the foundation of which, upwards of one thousand volumes are already purchased and principally sent forward.

8. Two hundred acres of land adjoining the town, besides lots and subscriptions, will be applied to support a minister and preceptor, capable of teaching the useful and liberal arts.

9. After defraying necessary expences, the money arising from the present sales will be laid out in public buildings.—A place of worship, school house and library room, are the first objects.

10. Every professional man and mechanic, on condition of building a house with a stone or brick chimney, and residing in it, before the first of November next, will be entitled to four lots GRATIS, free forever from ground rent. Five and ten acre out lots may likewise be obtained on reasonable terms.

*** The two central streets in Beula are 100 feet wide, and the others 80 feet. Reserved squares and other accommodations must add to the health and beauty of the place.

July 6. 5t

Boarding and Lodging

FOR single gentlemen may be had at No. 114, Sixth-street, corner of Race.

Some apartments to be let at the above place.

July 6. *2t.

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)

170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace

For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

MAY 30 dtf

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafer, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

To be Sold,

A large and convenient

Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.

May 31. §

Just Imported,

In the ship Rebecca, from St. Croix,

Prime Sugar and Rum
40,000 wt. of Windward Island Coffee
A quantity of choice Madeira Wine.

James Yard,
South side Walnut street Wharf.

June 27. d6t

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, July 4.

The House met this morning at nine o'clock.

The bill allowing an additional mileage to the members of both houses; the bill respecting consuls and vice-consuls, and the bill making additional appropriations for the year 1797, were read the third and passed.

Mr. ALLEN called up the resolution he yesterday laid upon the table, for laying an additional duty on salt.

Mr, GALLATIN moved to postpone the the consideration of this proposition until the second Monday in November.

Some debate took place on this question; and, when it came to be taken, the house was equally divided, there being 43 votes votes for the postponement and 43 against it, The Speaker decided against the postponement, and the resolution was referred to a committee of the whole and made the order for to-morrow.

The house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this resolution; when

Mr. ALLEN moved the blank cents per bushel, be filled with twelve.

Mr. SWANWICK wished the sum to be seven.

Mr. ALLEN consented to make it eight.

Mr. SITGREAVES, hoped it would be twelve.

The question was first taken upon twelve and negatived, there being only 30 votes for it. It was next taken upon eight and agreed to 47 to 42, and then upon the resolution as amended, and carried by the same number.

The committee rose, and the house took up the resolution. After a few words from Mr. Lyon against the tax, and from Mr. Williams in favor of it, Mr. W. Smith went at considerable length into a defence of the meafure, in the course of which, he said, they had already agreed upon appropriations to the amount of 7 or 800,000 dollars, and were not certain of any revenue to meet the expenditure. The licence act he believed might produce from 50 to 60 thousand dollars, and the stamp act from 100 to 150,000 dollars, if they should be passed, but he considered this as doubtful. But if these laws were passed, this tax on salt was necessary ro keep up the equilibrium of taxation; for the stamp act would almost exclusively fall upon commerce and large cities, this would be principally felt by the Agricultural part of the Union; and if it were not agreed to, they must have a land tax.

Mr. SHEPARD said no tax would operate so equally as a salt tax, as every citizen must make use of it in a smaller or larger quantity.

Mr. GALLATIN opposed this tax on the same ground which he heretofore opposed it, as oppressive to certain parts of the Union, and no way affecting others, and therefore wholly *unequal*, and particularly as it bore heavy upon the poorer classes of society. He was against it also, because it was not proposed that the amount of this tax should go towards a reduction of the public debt, but merely to encourage expence in the government; for he believed if they filled the treasury with money, means would be found to expend it. Indeed, if the treasury had not been at present in rather a low state, he believed they should have gone into most of the expensive measures proposed to them this session. He allowed the tax would be productive, as a tax upon bread, air, or any necessary of life, must be productive. If this tax were, however to be agreed to, he should wish to make an amendment to the present proposition At present the drawback allowed to the New-England states, on account of the salt used in the fisheries, amounted to 90,000 dollars a year, though by the statement it appeared there should only have been allowed 50,000. To rectify this, he proposed the following proviso to be added to the resolution, viz. "Provided that the allowance now given upon vessels employed in fisheries, shall not be increased-"

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Harper, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Dana and Mr. Kittera. on the ground of its being an unfair way of introducing the proposition, as no one expected it, they were not prepared to meet it, the correctness of the statement was doubted; and if it were correct, it was said, the proper way of doing the business would not be to pass the present law without a drawback, but to reduce the former drawback and make it less on this occasion.

The motion was supported by the mover, and Messrs. Venable and Livingston; but, after some discussion, Mr. G. withdrew it, in order to give gentlemen time to make themselves acquainted with the fact he had stated; but he expressed his intention of renewing the proposition when the bill came in.

The question then returned upon the original resolution; when

Mr. HARPER went at length into a defence of the measure, (in the course of which he charged Mr. Gallatin with being mistaken by 12,000 dollars as to the amount of the drawback allowed) and insisted that it was a fair and proper tax andthat so small an advance upon the present duty could not operate oppressively upon any class of the community.

Mr. NICHOLAS followed in opposition. He dwelt considerably on the unjust and unequal manner in which this tax would operate. He said he did not view this question as deciding merely whether an additional tax of eight cents should be laid upon salt; but whether that necessary of life should be called up for every thing government should want, He was in favour of a direct tax which should fall equally, though it might, in the origin, be attended with some considerable expence: but, if they went on raising partial sums in this way by indirect means, the expence of instituting a direct tax would always be an obstacle, and indirect taxes would constantly be had recourse to. He did not believe it to be absolutely necessary to provide a revenue this session, as he believed money might as well be borrowed without as with additional revenue, and next session the subject could be fully gone into,

My. LYON spoke of the discontent which had always been shewn in the part of the country from whence he came, which he said, would be greatly increased by this addition. It was not only a duty of eight cents; every cent would be made FOUR, before the salt reached them. There was no kind of tax which his constituents would not sooner bear. It had been said that a land tax would cost 25 per cent. to collect it, but what was 25 per cent. compared with 300 per cent! Nor did he believe this tax would prevent a land tax; he believed they should go on taxing the people until they would be greatly dissatisfied. He would much rather a tax of eight cents was laid upon tea, which would produce an equal sum.

The question was taken by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Brookes, Champlin, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Matthews, Morris, Otis, Potter, Reed, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (Charlef.) Swanwick, Thatcher, Thomas, Thomson, Van Alen, Wadsworth, J. Williams—46.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Baird, Benton, Brent, Bryan, Burgess, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Grove, Hanna, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Machir, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Skinner, W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, K. Williams—41.

After the first call was finished, Mr. Blount came in and said he was called out to the door, and from the noise without doors, he had not heard his name called. His vote being refused to be admitted he said he should then call the yeas and nays on the passing of the bill.

A committee was appointed to report a bill in pursuance of this resolution. A motion was now made (about half past twelve) to adjourn. Adjourned till 9 to-morrow.

Wednesday, July 5.

A bill was reported for laying a duty upon salt, which was twice read, and ordered to be committed this day, after a motion was lost for postponing it till the second Monday in November, 39 to 33.

Mr. W. SMITH called the order ofthe day on the bill authorising a loan of money.

The House went into a committee of the whole on thc subject, when

Mr. W. SMITH moved to fill the blank in which was to be inserted the money to be borrowed, with 800,000 dollars, which, he said, was about the amount of the appropriations of the present session.

Mr. GALLATIN said it perhaps was not very material as to the exact sum with which this blank was filled; but the appropriations of this session did not amount to that snm. 150,000 dollars had been appropriated for the fortifications, and the amount of the appropriation bill was 567,000, which did not make quite 700,000 dollars, and there would certainly be a considerable overplus of revenue to meet in part this expense.

Mr. HARPER did not believe there would be much overplus of revenue; there would be some, but it could not be said how much, as there would doubtless be considerable defalcations, from the inability of merchants to pay their bonds. He did not think the blank should be filled with a less sum than 800,000 dollars.

Mr. W. SMITH said, besides the two items mentioned by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, there was 10 or 15,000 dollars appropriated for agents under the British treaty. There was also another article which might be agreed to in the course of the session, which should be included in the loan. There could be no inconvenience from giving authority to borrow a larger sum than required, as it would be drawn only as it was wanted, and the interest to be charged only from the time the money was got. The surplus of revenue, as his colleague had stated, was very precarious, 600,000 dollars might be sufficient; but of that there was no certainty.

Mr. GALLATIN did not know why gentlemen should wish to increase this sum beyond the appropriations of this session, as there was already authority in the commissioners of the sinking fund to borrow more money than they could get. He believed the excess of revenue would be sufficient; as last year there was an increase of 700,000 dollars. And this year there would not be a less sum. He wished to have the blank filled with the amount of the appropriations, viz. 697,000 dollaars,

Mr. WILLIAMS was in favor of the larger sum.

The question for filling the blank with 800,000 dollars was put and carried 43 to 34.

The committee rose, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day, which it afterwards received and passed.

The house went into a committee on the bill for laying an additional duty on salt; when

Mr. GALLATIN moved to strike out all that related to the allowing of a drawback to vessels employed in the fishing trade, on the ground which he yesterday stated, viz. that the allowance at present made was too large by 40,000 dollars a year, taking the year 1794 for his data; but it appeared that in the year 1795, there was a deficiency in that trade, owing principally, it was supposed, to the great demand for seamen in the merchants service; he therefore would take the calculation of the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) made yesterday, and instead of calling the amount of drawback allowed 90,000 he would state it to be 78,000, and even then he said, the drawback at present allowed would exceed 20,000 dollars, the drawback to which they would be entitled, if the present duty took place. He spoke generally against the tax as oppressive to the back country; but if the gentleman from Massachusetts and others, were determined to increase the tax, he should wish their part of the country to pay their share of it.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Venable, Nicholas, Clay, M'Dowell and Macon.

It was opposed by Messrs. Sewall, Otis, Harper, Coit, Brookes, Kittera, J. Williams and Dayton. The calculation of the quantity of fait estimated to be necessary to be used for a quintal of fish, was said to be stated too low (one bushel), that the sum allowed, was not only meant as a drawback of the duty, but also as a bouuty on the fishing trade, as being a nursery for seamen, and serving as a kind of *naval militia* for the United States. If it should appear, however, that the present allowance was too great (which, by some gentlemen in favor of this motion, which was in blank, seemed to be acknowledged) a less allowance might be made in this bill; but they could not consent to the bill passing without a drawback.

The question for striking out the clause was taken, and negatived 49 to 41.

Mr. COIT moved to fill the blank with 50 per cent, instead of 66 2-3ds, which was the drawback allowed by the present law.

Mr. HARTLEY thought this sum too high.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved 33 1-3d per cent, which was carried without a division.

Mr. NICHOLAS moved a limitation clause, to continue the act in force for two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress.

This motion, after some conversation upon it, was carried 42 to 39.

The committee rose, and the house agreed to the amendments. The yeas and nays were called upon the limitation clause, and were taken as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Chapman, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Elmendorf, Evans, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Hanna, Hartley, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Kittera, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan. M'Dowell, Milledge, Morgan, New, Nicholas, Skinner, W. Smith (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, Swanwick, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams—47.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Brookes, Bullock, Burgess, Champlin, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Harper, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, S. Lyman, Mathews, Morris, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (C.) Thatcher, Thompson, Van Allen, Wadsworth—43.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day; and before the house rose, it received it, and passed. The yeas and nays on its passing were as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Brookes, Bullock, Chapman, Champlin, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Griswold, Harper, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Mathews, Morris, Otis, Potter. Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall. Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith (C.) Swanwick, Thatcher, Thompson, Van Allen, Wadsworth, J. Williams—45.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Baird, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgefs. Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Cloption, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Grove, Hanna, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, Morgan, New, Nicholas, Skinner, W. Smith (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, R. Williams—40.

A bill was received from the Senate for continuing in force an act to revive and continue in force an act authorising the transfer of stock standing to the credit of certain states, which was read the 1st, 2d and 3d time and passed.

Mr. REED reported two bills as duly enrolled, viz. the bill respecting consuls and vice consuls, and the bill allowing additional mileage to the members of both houses, which were accordingly signed by the speaker.

A message from the President of the United States. informed the house, that he had approved and signed the act for continuing process in the circuit court of the state of North Carolina, and the act to continue in force certain acts and parts of acts of limited duration.

Mr. W. SMITH called for the order of the day, on the bill regulating the collection of certain internal revenues.

Mr. NICHOLAS wished this bill to be postponed till next session, as it was not of any immediate importance, and he wished that they should by all means finish their business in the course of this week.

Mr. MACON moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from further consideration of this subject.

This motion was carried, there being 46 votes in favor of it.

Mr. SITGREAVES, from the commiitee to whom was referred the last confidential communication of the President, said he was directed to make a report. The galleries were accordingly cleared; when not only this report was made and discussed, but also the former confidential business, which we understand to relate to Algerine affairs.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Mr. SWANWICK presented a memorial, signed by twenty-nine merchants of this city, against the passing of the stamp act.—Mr. S. said he knew this memorial was too late to have any effect, but, out of respect to the petitioners, he wished it to be received and lie upon the table.

The stamp act was yesterday passed by the Senate.

The bill making further appropriations for the year 1797, was received from the Senate, with an amendment proposing to add a clause to it of 45,000 dollars on account of our treaties with the Mediterranean powers. It was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the confidential communication of the President with respect to Algerine business.

Mr. SITGREAVES, from the committee to whom was referred the confidential communication of Monday last, reported the following resolution, viz.

"Resolved, that William Blount, a Senator of the United States, from the state of Tenessee, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors."

This resolution was twice read, and committed for this day.

A motion was made by Mr. W. SMITH, for going immediately into a committee of the whole on this business; but it was withdrawn, in order to take up the amendments of the Senate to the bill laying additional licenses on the retailing of foreign wines and spirits.

The principal amendments of the Senate were to extend the licenses to domestic wines and spirits, as well as to those of foreign manufacture.

The amendments of the Senate were supported by Messrs. J. Williams, Sewall, Skinner and Varnum, on the ground of making the duty fall more equally; as, at present, it was asserted, that some states paid far more than others. Mr. Williams, in particular, asserted, that the state of New-York paid one-fifth of the whole.

The amendments were opposed by Messrs. Gallatin, Hartley, Kittera, Venable, Dayton, Dennis, Coit, and Craik, as oppressive to the small farmers of this country, who had just been taxed by an additional duty on salt, and as tending to destroy all those small distilleries who distilled for sale from 10 to 20 gallons a year.

After considerable discussion, a motion was made for the committee to rise, which was carried by the casting vote of the chairman (Mr. Dent). And on leave being asked for the committee to sit again, it was refused 52 to 31.

The farther consideration of the subject was then postponed till the 2d Monday in November.

Mr. REED reported, that the bill for laying a stamp duty, and that to revive and continue in force, for a limitted time, an act authorising the transfer of the stock standing to the credit of certain states, were duly enrolled.

Mr. SPRIGG presented a memorial from major Lewis, extra aid-du-camp to general Wayne, for pay for his services in that capacity. After some opposition it was referred to a select committee to report by bill or otherwise; and, before the house rose, a bill was reported, and committed for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SITGREAVES, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution reported for impeaching William Blount; when,

Mr. SITGREAVES said, if there were no objections to the proposition, he hoped the committee would rise and report it; or, if any information should be wanted on the subject, he should endeavour to give the committee all that he had in his power to give.

Mr. SKINNER said he had doubts in his mind whether the house had any right to interfere in the business.

Mr. SITGREAVES observed, that when the communication was first made to the President of the United States, it appeared so evident to him that the occasion called for some active steps being taken, that he immediately took the opinions of the attorney general, Mr. Rawle, and Mr. Lewis, to whom he proposed certain questions. A copy of the opinion which they returned to him had been transmitted to the committee. It stated that the above gentlemen had considered the letter of William Blount, and the several questions proposed thereon, and answered,

1. That the letter is evidence of a crime.
2. That the crime was of the denomination of a misdemeanor.
3. That William Blount being a Senator is liable to impeachment for the said crime before the Senate.

It was in conformity to this opinion, that the President of the United States thought himself bound to communicate the letter to the house of Representatives, and leave it for them to act upon the occasion. If the opinion of these high law characters was correct, there could be no doubt of the part which they ought to take. For his own part, he had not been able to see why the members of the Senate were not as fair objects of impeachment as any other officers of government. He believed, upon a candid review of the constitution, it would be seen that there was no restriction upon the right of impeachment. There was a restriction upon the punishment to be inflicted, but not upon the right. He would not pretend to say the right might not, however, be circumscribed in some respects. He believed a Senator could not be impeached for any thing he might do as a legislator; though this should be understood with limitation; for, if corruption could be proved upon him, it would be a fair ground of impeachment, though, acting in the ordinary course of legislation, he could not be called to account for his conduct out of the house.

He believed, that in a government like ours, the right of impeachment was a very valuable right. It was a sort of process calculated to reach state offenders, not otherwise amenable to punishment; and there was no fear that in this country this power should be abused, as in another country, to serve the purposes of a minister or a party, as both the body which makes the accusations, and the court which decides upon the charge, are the real representatives of the people, the one immediately, and the other mediately.

In England, Mr. S. said, this trial by impeachment had been carried beyond official cases. He instanced the famous trial of doctor Sacheverell, who was impeached for preaching a libellous sermon. It was well known that this cause divided the kingdom, and that the first talents were called in to the aid of the doctor.

The Senate, Mr. S. said, was peculiarly constructed. Its powers were of a complicated nature: they were legislative, executive and judicial. In consequence of their executive powers, they had possession of all the secrets of the Executive. The officer who was charged in this case, he said, had particular relation to this part of the functions of the Senate; for, having this partipation in the secrets of government, it was a particular breach of official duty, when a Senator attempted to seduce an officer of the United States from his duty.

So also when a Senator of the United States shall endeavor to deprive the government of this country, or its agents, of the confidence of a foreign nation; when he shall endeavor, by seductive arts, to lead a foreign nation to make hostilities on this country, it was certainly such a violation of his duty as would warrant an impeachment. Mr. S. said these were the considerations which had induced the committee to make the report they had made; it was for the house to act upon it as they saw proper.

Mr. NICHOLAS had his doubts with respect to the constitutional right of the house on this subject. He thought the committee had neglected something which ought to have been done. They ought to have had some satisfaction with respect to the truth of the charge; they were not to act upon mere suspicion. This was his first impression on the subject; but he had yet made little enquiry on the matter; he thought, however, before they declared a man in any degree guilty, they should have evidence before them.

It did not appear to him that a member of the legislature could be termed an officer of government, for so far as a Senator had to do with the Executive, his character was merely that of an adviser, and he doubted, therefore, whether he could, in giving his opinion, be liable to prosecution; nor did he think his crime of corrupting an officer was the greater because he was a Senator.

(To be continued.)

The report of the Committee of the Senate respecting the expulsion of Mr. Blount was discussed. Messrs. Dallas and Ingersol attended as his Counsel. Meantime the House of Representatives had passed a resolution to impeach him of high crimes and misdemeanors. The members of the House appeared on the floor of the Senate, when Mr. Sitgreaves at the Bar of the Senate, addressed the President in the name of the Representatives, and of the People of the United States, impeached William Blount, a member of the Senate, and demanded that his seat be sequestered. A resolution was moved by Mr. Sedgwick, agreeably to this demand—also that he be taken into custody by the messenger, until he give surety himself in 20,000 dollars and two securities in 15,000 dollars each.

After some debate, the first part of the resolution relative to expulsion was postponed till this day. The other relative to bonds was agreed to.

Mr. Blount immediately entered into bond for 20,000 dollars, and Pierce Butler, Esq. and Thomas Blonnt, Esq. each of them in bonds of 15,000 dollars as his sureties.

Mr. Jefferson has obtained leave of absence from the Senate for the remainder of the session, and Mr. Bradford is chosen President pro. tem.

For Savannah,

The Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

Patrick Gribben, Master,

NOW lying at Wilcocks' wharf, and will positively sail on Saturday, 15th inst. She is handsomely accommodated for passengers, and sails well. For freight or passage apply to the master on board; or

N. & J. Frazier,

No. 95, South Front-street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces.

July 8. §t15th

Bush Hill.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Gardens will be open

Thursday Evening, 6th, and Saturday, 8th July,

With a Concert of Vocal and instrumental Music, after the manner of the public gardens, Paris, London, *etc.*

Vocal Performers—Messrs. DARLEY, sen. DARLEY, jun. BATES, and Miss BROADHURST.

Instrumental—Messrs. Hopefield, Wolfe, Mucke, Homan, Brooke, Shetky, Petit, Oznabluth, Morel, Declary, *etc. Organist*—Mr. B. Carr.

Admittance half a dollar.

The Gardens to be opened at six o'clock, and the Concert to begin at seven.

*** Tickets to be had and Boxes to be taken at Mr. Carr's Music-store, Market-street.

July 5.

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

THE Stockholders are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Company's Office on Monday, July 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. pursuant to adjournment.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'ry.

July 8. dtu&th

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, *July* 8.

MR. FENNO,

I have seen in your paper of the 27th June past, the advertisement of a new publication, being No. V. of the History of the United States for 1796, and containing these paragraphs:—

"This number likewise contains some singular and authentic papers relative to Mr. Alexander Hamilton, late Secretary of the Treasury. No greater proof can be given of the value which is attached to their *suppression* than the following anecdote."

"During the late canvass for the election of a President, Webster in his Minerva gave a hint that Mr. Hamilton would be an advisable candidate.—A person in this city who chanced to see this newspaper, wrote immediately to a correspondent in New-York. The letter desired him to put himself in Mr. Hamilton's way, and inform him that if Webster should in future print a single paragraph on that head, the papers referred to were instantly to be laid before the world. *The message was delivered to Mr. Hamilton and the Minerva became silent.*"

I have also, since, seen the pamphlet, No. V. mentioned in the advertisement.

I think it proper to take an early opportunity to declare, that the anecdote stated in the above paragraph is wholly false, and that I never received any such intimation as is thereby pretended from any person whatever. As to the papers contained in the pamphlet, from a cursory perusal, I take them to be authentic. But the solution of them is simply this—They were the contrivance of two of the most profligate men in the world to obtain their liberation from imprisonment for a serious crime by the *favor of party spirit*. For this purpose recourse was had to Messrs. *James Monroe*, Senator, *Frederick A. Muhlenbergh*, Speaker, and *Abraham Venable*, a Member of the House of Representatives, two of these gentlemen my *known political opponents*. A full explanation took place between them and myself in the presence of *Oliver Wolcott*, jun. Esq. the present Secretary of the Treasury, in which by *written documents* I convinced them of the falsehood of the accusation—They declared themselves perfectly satisfied with the explanation, and expressed their regret at the necessity which had been occasioned to me of making it. It is my intention shortly to place the subject more precisely before the public.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New-York, July 6, 1797.

The French faction have exulted in the instance of one *supposed* attempt on the part of the British government to intrigue among our citizens. By Blount's own letter it appears, however, that Mr. Liston did not *begin* the intrigue; the vile and treasonable measure was *proposed* to him.—Be that fact as it may, it is observable that whenever foreigners wish to carry on any unjustifiable projects in this country, they know who to apply to; they know what men "have their prices;" they are sure of not meeting a rebuff among the *bawling exclusive patriots*.

Messrs. Gallatin, Nicholas, &c. yesterday in the House of Representatives wished to have the question of impeaching their friend postponed until next session; they wished the public attention to be diverted from the *offender* to the *offence*, and British bribery. Four months would have given them opportunity to conjure up some method of screening Mr. Blount, and of raising a cry against what they call a British faction; but their arts will fail them once. Americans will not forget that the *traitor* is of the *democratic party*; that he has *uniformly voted with the jacobins in Congress*; and that he has been hand in glove with Mr. Adet, and the Spanish Minister. Americans will learn to give little credit to men who, while they set up claims to singular virtue and patriotism, unceasingly defame the government of their country.

July 7.

MR. PENNO,

IF we were to argue from the conduct of the jacobins on former occasions, it would seem, that the mere act of turning *flour merchant*, was considered by them as perfectly innocent, if not meritorious. When Randolph, for instance, sold *flour* to Fauchet, the dens of the patriots resounded with the doleful exclamation of poor Randolph! Alas! poor Randolph! he has fallen a victim to his ill judged confidence in the President. Pray, good people, did the President advise this honest unsuspecting Randolph to pocket fifty thousand dollars of the public money, and then betray him? Answer me that question. Again—When Genet, in the year 1793, commissioned a number of *flour* merchants, some to cruize against the subjects of Great Britain, and others to invade the territories of the *tyrant* of Spain, as the very men who now dine with his minister then styled him;—we heard nothing about the expediency of sending Genet back to his employers. If, then, according to the jacobins, there is no harm in selling flour to the French, how happens it that the vile crew makes such a clamor about Mr. Blount's contract? Being somewhat puzzled at this nice distinction, I applied to one of the society for an explanation—Why, Sir, said he, are you so ignorant as not to know, that in the one case it was lawful, and in the other treasonable—The French are our good and faithful allies, but as to the English, they are our most inveterate enemies; and besides, there is more danger to be apprehended from British than from French influence—A few *thousand dollars* will go but a little way towards building chapels, paying old debts, becoming security for leather contractors, &c. &c. whereas some thousand guineas might, by ridding a patriot of all his embarrassments, make an honest man of him But how do you, replied I, account for the scandalous treatment we are daily receiving from our good and faithful allies? That to be sure at first sight, rejoined he, appears rather mysterious—it is capable, however, of explanation; but, as we are all sworn to secrecy, you must address yourself for a solution, to his Grace the *Duke of Chantilly*, now in this city, or to confessor Mazzei, at Florence. A.

Died suddenly on Tuesday last, at his seat in New-Castle county, ALEXANDER PORTER, Esq. Speaker of the Senate of the state of Delaware.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Secretary at War's Report.

[Continued from Yesterday's Gazette.

[*No. VII.*]

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Piercy Pope, to the Secretary for the Department of War, dated Camp, 9th May, 1797—Received 29th June.

Sir,

I arrived at the Walnut Hills on the 13th of last month. Previous to my arrival at that place, orders were lodged with the Commandant of that Post, not to suffer my troops to come any lower down until further orders. At this place I remained for eight or ten days, when I received a letter from Governor Gayoso, informing me, that he should be happy to see myself and detachment arrive. I immediately embarked all my troops and moved on to Natchez, at which place I arrived the 24th April, was received extremely well, and every thing appeared to go perfectly right for several days; the evacuation appeared to be going on with great life, when all at once the military stores were immediately ordered back, their troops busily engaged all night taking back and remounting the cannon; this kind of conduct, I assure you, appeared, and still appears strange; they are strengthening the garrison here, detachments of troops daily arriving; the whole of which are both night and day working and fortifying themselves: I can't say against what. Reinforcements are daily going up to the Walnut Hills—for no other purpose but strengthening that place. The militia is ordered to be embodied—this however is a report, which I believe to be a very just one, which has alarmed the inhabitants extremely, who are respectable and numerous. I am also informed, this evening, that what is called the Mexican regiment are now on their way to garrison this place and the Walnut Hills. There have been several attempts made to draw on the Indians upon my troops: I have fully ascertained this fact, and demanded of the Governor to have a principal actor immediately brought to punishment or sent out of the country. He has been sent for, and is now on board of one of the gallies, which is now about descending the river.

[*No. VIII.*]

Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to Lt. Pope.

Sir,

BY Mr. Philip Minor I am informed, that you was preparing to come down the Mississippi to take possession of the posts on the east bank of this river, to the north of 21° latitude. Not long ago, General Wayne sent a message to Baron Carondelet, General in Chief of this province, enquiring when it would be convenient and agreeable to him to order the said posts to be evacuated. His excellency the Baron has answered, and the answer cannot yet have produced the determination you have taken to anticipate the time appointed. Depending on the friendly arrangements that the two Generals had entered into, neither Nogals or this place is yet evacuated. though the necessary steps are taken to verify it within one month; therefore I request that you will encamp your troops in the first convenient place on either bank of this river, nigh the place where this may be delivered to you by my Adjutant, Captain Stephen Minor. I shall with pleasure see your condescension, as this will be a proof of the good harmony that subsists between our nations which is more particularly recommended to us by the King. The presence of the troops of the United States, while the evacuation of this place is carrying on, would have an appearance of compulsion, which would not be decent to the decorum due to his Catholic Majesty, when so intimately allied to the United States of America.

As soon as the military stores are embarked, I shall do myself the honor to acquaint you with it, and then will be very happy to see you here, and to be personally acquainted with you.

I am, with the highest consideration,

Sir, your most humble obedient servant

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

Natchez, 25th March, 1797.

Capt. POPE.

[*No. IX.*]

Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to Lt. Pope.

Natchez, 1st April, 1727.

Sir,

SINCE I addressed you by Major Minor, I have received orders from his excellency Baron de Carondelet, General in Chief of this province, to suspend the evacuation of the posts within my jurisdiction, until our Court has settled with the United States of America, some difficulties which can be levelled only by our respective ministers. The perfect peace and harmony subsisting between the two nations, do not allow us to doubt but we shall shortly receive intelligence concerning the results of this suspension. It is my duty to inform you of this circumstance, and at the same time to offer you any assistance that you may be in need of, at the Walnut Hills, and give you every proof of our disposition to keep up a good understanding and sincere friendship with the United States.

Notwithstanding I have already given the necessary orders to the Commandant of that post to prepare convenient accommodations for your troops, I reiterate them by this opportunity, being anxious that you may meet with every possible conveniency at that place.

I am, with consideration,

Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

Alexander Pope, Esq. commanding officer of the troops of the United States of America, at the Walnut Hills.

[*No. X.*]

Lieutenant Pope to Captain Burguard, Commanding Officer, Walnut Hills.

Walnut Hills, 13th April, 1797.

Sir,

I HAVE this morning, with attention, perused two letters from Governor Gayoso, mentioning a message from general Wayne to baron Carondelet, general in chief of this province, to know when it would be convenient to him to have the posts evacuated; I could not know or anticipate the answer to general Wayne's message, but on my arrival at Fort Massac, was informed by the commanding officer at that place that the posts were ready to be evacuated. Agreeably to my orders, and in consequence of this information, I am now coming forward with my detachment for the purpose of taking possession of the lowest post on the Mississippi, the Natchez post.

It is my wish, as well as that of the United States, to promote harmony and a friendly exchange of good offices between the United States and the subjects of his most Catholic majesty.

I am, with respect,

Your very humble, servant,

PIERCY S. POPE, Lieut. Artil. commanding U. S. troops Mississippi.

Captain Burguard, commanding officer, Walnut Hills.

[*No. XI.*]

Lieutenant Piercy S. Pope to Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Walnut-Hills, 15 April 1727.

Sir,

YOUR letter of the 25th of March, and the other of the 1st instant, were both delivered to me by the commanding officer of Nogalls yesterday. I was extremely sorry that my indisposition was such as prevented an answer.—I am not unacquainted with the circumstance of general Wayne having sent a message enquiring when it would be convenient to evacuate the posts. I am unacquainted with the answer to this enquiry, nor did I anticipate the time appointed for their delivery; for the first information received by me on this subject was at Fort Massac, which, together with my orders or instruction induced me to suppose a delay for receiving the posts would be improper. I have agreeably to your request encamped my troops on the east side of the Mississippi, immediately above Nogalls, I assure you it is with pleasure I have to acknowledge the polite treatment and attention my troops have received since their arrival at this place, from the Commandant; and rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to cultivate that present interesting harmony which is between the two nations; nothing will give me more pleasure than to be personally acquainted with you when convenience will permit.

I am, with the highest respect,

Your very humble servant,

PIERCY S. POPE, Lt. Art. Comdg. U. S. troops, Mississippi.

[*No. XII.*]

Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to Lieutenant Piercy S. Pope.

Natchez, 17th April 1797.

Sir,

BY the commandant of that post I am informed of your arrival there, with the troops under your command; and he has also sent me the letter that you wrote to him, acknowledging the reception of my two.

The particular reasons that for the present have suspended the evacuation of the posts, do not affect the treaty in any other respect; and these will soon be settled between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, they being of a nature that only wants an explanation, therefore it has been my most earnest wish to keep the settlements in peace and quiet until that political change takes place.

As I expected you might come down before an information of this incident could reach you, I provided the most convenient barracks that I could for your troops, at that post, wishing to shew the United States the greatest attention to to their troops; and in consequence of this disposition having conferred with the Honorable Andrew Ellicott, we have agreed that you should remove to this place to encamp in its vicinity, where you may be assisted with every thing more conveniently. By this opportunity I forward the correspondent orders to the commandant of that post, who will do every thing necessary to facilitate and expedite your descent, which I hope will be speedy, as I flatter myself with the prospect of much satisfaction in forming your acquaintance.

I have the honor to be,
With due consideration,
Sir,
Your most humble servant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

P. S. Pope, Esq.

[No. XIII.]

From the same to the same.

SIR,

I Have the honour to acquaint you that the commander general of this province desires me to inform you that his Majesty's envoy in the United States has given him the intilligence of an attack proposed against our part of the Illinois by the British from Canada; and as such an expedition cannot take place without passing though the territory of the United States, said envoy did officially communicate what was necessary to the Secretary of State of the United States' requiring that convenient orders should be issued to have their territory respected and provided for their own safety: which we doubt not but the United States will acquiesce to in consequence of the treaty and the good harmony that subsists between the United States of America and His Majesty.

The said commander general of this province in consequence of the foregoing information finds himself under the necessity of putting in a state of defence several points of this river, and particularly Nogalls, to cover lower Louisiana, and in case the British should succeed in their projects against Illinois; for which purpose a convenient force shall be sent to Nogalls to repair and defend that post, which far from being against the interest of the United States of America, will in case of being agreed to, leave the military post in that state which it may be found.

As this is a powerful reason in addition to those that offered before, to suspend the evacuation of these posts, and of running the line, as our attention is entirely drawn towards the defence of the province, the said commander general orders me to pass you this official communication, and, in consequence of the unavoidable delay, to repeat to you in his name the proposal of remaining here, to go down to lower Louisiana, or as he thinks might be preferable to remove to Villa Gayoso, were there are sufficiant buildings to accommodate both you and your troops; this insinuation being an effect of the desire we have to shew every degree of consideration, as a proof of our disposition to improve the friendship between our nations, assuring you that, in any part that you should determine to remove or stay, the commander general of this province will facilitate every conveniency in his power for your satisfaction.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
SIR,
Your most humble servant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

Natchez, 1st May, 1797.

P. S. POPE.

[No. XIV.]

Lieutenant Piercy S. Pope, to Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

Camp, 2d May, 1797.

SIR,

YOUR letter of yesterday was delivered me by your Adjutant Captain Stephen Minor. The Governor *General* has, as appears from your letter to me requested that I should be informed of a proposed attack on your part of the Illinois country by the British force of Canada, and that such an expedition cannot take place without passing through the territory of the United States. I have not a doubt but that the United States have made such arrangements as will secure to them the respect due the Nation, and that at the same time every preparation has been made to carry into effect with firmness the late treaty between his Catholic Majesty and the United States.

The second part of your letter more particularly concerns me, as a longer delay of the evacuation of the Walnut-Hills and Natchez, I cannot consider in any other light than an indirect violation of the late treaty.

The landing of any troops for the purpose of fortifying or re-inforcing Nogalls, or any other post above a due east and west line to be drawn 33, and 46, south from Mr. Ellicott's present encampment, will be highly improper, and no doubt considered as a direct attack upon the Honor of the *United States*, as well as the liberties of the citizens, and an invasion of a part of our territory; there being no war between the United States and Great Britain, the latter power would have every reason of complaint should such a measure be suffered. I now proceed to the third and last part of your letter, and cannot suppose the reasons offered for a longer detention of the posts within the United States, and running the line, sufficient. The fortifying or remaining in force against your enemies within the Territory of the United States when holding the opposite side of the Mississippi, where you may with equal ease oppose your enemies, may be productive of disagreeable consequences to both our nations.—

I have the honour to return you my sincere thanks, for your friendship and polite attention to myself and troops, and at the same time to inform you, that my present eligible situation supercedes the necessity of a removal.—

I am, with due respect,
Your most obedient humble servant,
PIERCY S. POPE, Lieut. Artilly.
Comdg. U. S. Troops Mississippi.

[No. XV.]

From Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos to Lieutenant Piercy Pope, dated Natchez, 3d May, 1797.

SIR,

YESTERDAY, by Lieutenant John M'Clairy, I received your answer to my communication of the day before. I am sorry to find the construction you give to such an official information, which leaves no room of doubt.

The Project of an attack from the British in Canada, is Positive, and in consequence thereof, it is the duty of the Commander General of this Province to oppose it by every means in his power, tho' the probability is, that they will not be able to carry their plan into execution, as we rely on the friendship of the United States, who certainly will not voluntarily permit such an armed force to pass through their territory, to attack the dominions of his Majesty; but, when such an expedition was proposed, the British knew very well that to accomplish it they must necessarily pass through the territory of the United States, they certainly have had it in view either to pass the Posts by surprise, or some other combination that secured to them the means of reaching Illinois: it is to prevent the effects of such an event that the said Commander General takes every measure to obstruct their success at their first approach, or a continuation of it, if fortune should favour them in Upper Louisiana.

We are far from acting in a manner so as to alter the good understanding that happily subsists between our nations. Political reasons have caused a suspension of the evacuation of these Posts; reasons that are to be settled ministerially, and that are out of my line to controvert, my duty is to comply with the superior orders of my General in Chief, which are positively to keep the best harmony with you, and attend to every other object concerning the safety of this Province.

There is no reason to apprehend that the treaty between the United States of America and his majesty will not take place in every point; the delay experienced with regard to one part of it, is not a violation of the treaty, and is only referred to the regular ministerial procedure, which, when settled, will be exactly complied with; in the mean while, no alteration can take place, nor can any part of his majesty's dominions be considered alienated, delivered in a solemn and regular manner, and until that period the dominion of his majesty does not cease.

The communication that the commander general of the province has ordered me to impart to you, is a striking proof of the good understanding that he is desirous to cultivate, by informing you of an important circumstance that concerns both our nations, without expecting that you would offer any objections to the indispensable dispositions that he finds necessary for the safety of the province.

As your answer is of a nature that requires the immediate communication of it to my general in chief, I request you to inform me further, if you have positive orders to make the objections that you have signified to me, as it must necessarily influence the conduct of the king my master towards the United States of America; and as likewise this is a necessary step to justify that I have not been negligent in requiring this important intelligence.

I have the honor to be, with highest esteem, your most humble obedient servant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS,
Brigadier-General, and Governor of Natchez.

Lieutenant Piercy Smith Pope, commander of the troops of the United States of America on the Mississippi.

(To be continued.)

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 4.

The Camilla, Dismore, from hence, arrived safe at Rotterdam. A few days before she made the land, fell in with a French privateer, underwent a very severe examination, and received much abuse from the commander; the mate was offered 100 joes to swear the property was English, and villainous efforts were also made to corrupt the sailors. A day or two afterwards fell in with an English frigate, and was merely asked where bound, and civilly told, that they were about sounding, and as their lines were long, if they got bottom, they would hoist a signal. This is the substance of a letter from capt. Dismore.

Last Thursday an elegant copper bottomed frigate of 36 guns was launched at Portsmouth, N. H. It is supposed she is intended for the Dey of Algiers, agreeably to some agreement at the time of our negotiations with him. She has a Lion head, handsomely executed. Her keel was laid last October, but the principal work has been done upon her since February. The keel of another frigate is laid at Portsmouth.

Extract of a letter from capt. Fairchild, of the ship Levant, of this port, dated, Algesiras, May 10, '97.

"I was taken by a Spanish privateer and carried into Ceuta, where my ship was immediately condemned. The sentence was read to me, in Spanish, and only a few words interpreted, such as "that I was from London, had an English jack on board, was a d—d Englishman," &c. after which I was bid to get out of the room; and underwent a confinement of 10 days. At length was sent here with my crew in order to be exchanged at Gibraltar as Englishmen. I have, however, since got my liberty, and permission to go to Malaga; and have appealed to the court of Madrid for my ship.—There is great talk here of a war with America. The brig Minerva, Bray, of Philadelphia; and brig Hawk, Hall, of New-York, were also condemned at Ceuta. Ship Polly, Bradshaw, of Salem; brig Dispatch, Oram, of Philadelphia; brig ——, Howland, of Boston; and ship Three Brothers, Smith, of Portland, are condemned at Malaga.—Danish and Swedish vessels are taken as as well as American.

NEW YORK JULY 7, 1797.

We have a confirmation of an epidemic in New Providence, by Captain Johnson, which has carried off several.

It seems that the want of rain has occasioned the present time of sickness at the above place This may be the case in other islands. But, as the strictest attention is paid by our Health Officer (Dr. Bailey) to the duties of his office, our citizens need not apprehend any danger of the introduction of infectious diseases, from external sources.

Various reports being in circulation respecting the unfortunate fate of Mrs. Lawrence, passenger, on board the barque Neptune, captain O'Connor, from this port to Jamaica, taken by the French privateer Resource, Shaller, mounting 2 guns; we have taken pains to obtain the following, which is an extract from the captain's letter to his owner in this city, dated at Cape Francois, in June.

"The lady (Mrs. Lawrence) I had passenger on board, killed herself 8 days after they carried me into Port Plate—for what reason I cannot tell. The captain of the privateer took every thing belonging to her, and would not let me look at any of her papers."

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

Ship Patriot, Lee, Amsterdam	78
Brig Salacia, Noyes, St. Craix	19
Bayonne, Dorgan, Martinique	17
Schr. Alligator, Tilton, Cape Francois	17
Americanus, Sturgis, St. Thomas	13

Brig Mary, from this port to St. Thomas has safe arrived in 10 days.

The Spanish ship Don Juan de Babtista, has been captured by his majesty's brig Charlotte, and carried into Nassau,

BALTIMORE, July 5.

Captain Sanger, arrived a few days since from Port-de-Paix, informs that the last instructions of the Directory, respecting neutral vessels, had been received there and Cape Francois, and had the happy effect of putting a stop in a great measure, to the depredations on our commerce, as the commissioners would consider none as good prizes but what were bound to rebel ports.

CHARLESTON, June 23.

ARRIVED.

Ship Caroline, Wilder, Canton, 5 months

Extracts from the Log Book of the Ship Caroline, Captain Wilder.

Spoke January 21st, on the Land Head, ship Alexander, capt. Wallace, 5 months and ten days out from London, for Bengal.

Sailed from St. Helena, on the 27th April, in company with the brig Sally, capt. Pierpont, of and bound to Boston, from Canton.

Capt. Pierpont spoke the ship Christiana, of this port, bound to Mozambique.

At anchor off Fort Johnston, schooner Nymph, Cartlet, 8 days from Cape Nichola Mole.

Capt. Cartlett brings accounts of the important fort of Mirebalais being re-taken by the English from the French; they were under no apprehension from the brigands, either there or at Port-au-Prince.

The schooner Patuxent, Harrison, and Sally, Hands, bound from this port to French ports, have been carried into the Mole by the English.

Capt. C. fell in with at the Mole, capt. Cameron, of the brig Thetis, of this port, who has been a long time looked for here, from Madeira; capt. Cameron informed him that the Thetis had been captured on her passage, by a French privateer schooner and ordered for some place he could not learn where; that he had been very illy treated, they having taken him from his vessel on board the privateer and detained Mrs. Cameron on board the Thetis, refusing her the liberty of being with her husband.

NEW THEATRE.

For three weeks only.

Mr. Fox's Night.

On MONDAY Evening, July 10,
Will be presented a celebrated TRAGEDY, called
ROMEO & JULIET.
To which will be added (never performed here) a FARCE, called
THE ANATOMIST;
OR, THE SHAM DOCTOR.

Health-Office, Philadelphia, 7th June, 1797.

THE *Board of Health* offer to rent out the NEW CITY HOSPITAL, usually called The *Wigwam*.

It may be occupied as a Tavern, for which there are excellent accommodations. The person taking it must be capable and willing to act in the capacity of a Steward; in case a contageous disease in the city, should at any time render it necessary to make use of the premises as a Hospital. It cannot therefore be let for any limited time—and the red painted frame building is to be reserved. *Proposals* in writing will be received at this office, stating what rent will be allowed under the foregoing circumstances. None need apply without being able to produce the best recommendations.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
Chairman of the Board of Health.

July 8

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

No. 27, Dock-ſtreet,

Have juſt received per Abigail, Babcock, from BELFAST,

IRISH Cambricks, in boxes of 40 pieces and 80 patches, each ſorted up to 9ſ ſterling per yard.

They have alſo received

7-8 & 4-4 Iriſh Linens well aſſorted

Dowlas and Sheetings,

which will be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit, on moderate terms; together with a general aſſortment of Spring Goods as uſual.—*Alſo,*

Hunter's Pipes in boxes

An aſſortment of Queens' Ware in crates

An aſſortment of Glaſs Ware in caſks and crates

T. Crowley, Millington, Steel

Cargo & London particular Teneriffe Wines

Liſbon Wine of excellent quality

Superior Sherry Wines

Patent Sheathing paper.

A few ſmall bales fine Cloths neatly aſſorted, and two bales aſſorted Flannels, to be ſold per package.

June 9. 3taw 6w

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-ſtreet.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that ſhe has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which ſhe hopes to be able to ſhew them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

To be ſold,

The time of a ſtout hearty young NEGRO MAN, who has upwards of four years to ſerve. Enquire at No. 25, Dock-ſtreet.

June 13. d2w

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publiſhing, by ſubſcription, The

Hiſtory of Pennſylvania,

IN North-America, from the original inſtitution and ſettlement of that province, under the firſt proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION,

Reſpecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE

And of the general ſtate, in which it flouriſhed, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, uſeful and intereſting to be known, reſpecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

"*Pulchrum eſt benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud abſurdum eſt, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet.*" Sal. Catalin.

"*Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores eſſe quam urbanas, minuenda eſt hæc opinio.*" Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legiſlator of the Quakers, (in Pennſylvania) had the ſucceſs of a conqueror, in eſtabliſhing and defending his colony, among ſavage tribes, without ever drawing the ſword; the goodneſs of the moſt benevolent rulers, in treating his ſubjects as his own children; and the tenderneſs of an univerſal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without diſtinction of ſect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but perſonal merit, that entitled every member of ſociety to the protection and emolument of the State."

Eſſay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in ſheep and calf, for the choice of the ſubſcribers; on paper ſimilar to that of the conditions, *as publiſhed in the Subſcription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handſomely engraved, will be prefixed to the firſt, and a map or ſketch of Pennſylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the ſecond volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be four dollars and an half in ſheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, two dollars on the delivery of the firſt volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the ſecond.

IV. When one thouſand copies are ſubſcribed for, the work will be put to preſs and finiſhed with all convenient expedition.

Subſcriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulſon, jun. Printer, No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-ſtreet; by Iſaac Collins Printer, and Joſeph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleaſants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other perſons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

An elegant Houſe in Arch-ſtreet.

TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant Houſe at the corner of Arch and Ninth-ſtreet There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſide five in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh-ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch-ſtreet.

Alſo to be rented for the ſummer ſeaſon, a ſmall neat houſe and garden about 3 1-2 miles from the city, with ſtables and coach houſe. Enquire as above.

June 6. 2aw3w

Wanted on Rent,

WITHIN ſeven miles of Philadelphia, a convenient Houſe with a Garden, ſuitable for the accommodation of a genteel ſmall family, for which a ſuitable rent will be given. Any perſon having ſuch an one to let, will be pleaſed to leave information of the ſituation and terms at No. 43, North Third ſtreet.

June 22. co3t

STICKNEY's PATENT ARCH BRIDGE

ANY perſon deſirous of information reſpecting this new conſtruction, may obtain it without delay by application pr. letter, or otherwiſe, to John Stickney, merchant of Worceſter, (Maſſachuſetts) who will make known the many advantages ariſing from this manner of building, and upon application he will either vend a patent right, or attend perſonally to ſuperintend the building of any bridge required.

June 10, 1797. *eo2w.

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

To the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. William Evans, the ſign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About ſeven thouſand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reiſter's-town and Weſtminſter, commonly called Little Wincheſter, (the turnpike road runs through a conſiderable part of theſe lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of ſaid Reiſter's-town, and extends to the diſtance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapſco river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be ſold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, ſome of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine graſs.

ALSO,

A tract of ſeven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladenſburg, eſteemed very good for Graſs. Richard Ponſonby, of Bladenſburgh, will ſhew this land to any perſon inclined to purchaſe.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the Preſident's houſe in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high proſpect, from which may be ſeen the city of Waſhington, Bladenſburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponſonby, of Bladenſburg, will alſo ſhew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

May 8 w3m

For Sale,

THE time of a Mulatto Man, who has about 9 years to ſerve, underſtands the care of Horſes, and is a good waiter.

Inquire of the Printer.

June 26. §1w

Advertiſement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will abſolutely be ſold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of Auguſt next, at 11 o'clock, A M, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceaſed, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middleſex, townſhip of South Brunſwick, ſtate of New Jerſey, upon the lower ſtage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant framehouſe in a beautiful and healthy ſituation, painted white, with Venetian window ſhutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handſome hall or entry on the firſt floor, three rooms on the ſecond floor and two well-finiſhed garrets. In the rear of the houſe is an excellent two-ſtory building 37 feet by 19, conſiſting of a dining-room for work people, ſpacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over theſe are three chambers for ſervants. To the right is an additional building 18 feet front by 19 feet deep, conſiſting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick and conveniently partitioned. The houſe is entirely new, built in a modern ſtyle, and completely and elegantly finiſhed. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the ſervants' apartments: there is a pump of good water in the yard; and a ſtone and brick pavement round the whole houſe, which is enclоſed with a handſome railing, with three gates in front. The farm conſiſts of one hundred and ſixty ſeven acres with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, ſtables, carriage-houſe, cow-houſes, &c. all new, and built in the beſt manner: with two Orchards, one of 60 full grown trees, the other is young and thriving, conſiſting of 200 beſt grafted fruit trees.*

Nearly adjoining ſaid farm is a lot of Woodland, of the beſt quality, containing 37 acres. Alſo a tract of land within ſeven miles of Cranberry, and 1 of the Croſs Roads, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the reſt excellent timber.

This Tract will be ſold in lots on Thurſday, the 24th day of Auguſt following, at 11 o'clock, A M, on the premiſes if the weather permits, if not at the houſe of Mr. Witherill, Croſs Roads.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, eſq. Cranberry, of Mr. Iſaac Snowden, jun. No. 141 South Second Street, Philadelphia, or of Mr. Charles Snowden Tontine Coffee-Houſe, New York, or of the ſubſcribers.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Princeton
JACOB FISHER, Cranberry } *Adminiſtrators*

N. B. The ſale of the above property was advertized for the 14th inſt. but the Adminiſtrators were not able to get the two ſeparate Tracts laid out into Lots, and other matters arranged, on account of the indiſpoſition of one of them, it was therefore adjourned to the days above mentioned. §6tmwfſ *June 19.*

A Literary Treat.

Juſt publiſhed, handſomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a ſequel to the hiſtory of John Bull, the Clothier—In a ſeries of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political tranſactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, ſhews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Siſter Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Miſtreſs, the Old Conſtitution
His new Wife, the National Repreſentation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foreſters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampſhire
John Codline, Maſſachuſetts
Humphrey Plowſhare, Connecticut
Roger Cartier, Rhode Iſland
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæſar, New-Jerſey
William Broadbrim, Pennſylvania
Caſſimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandſon, George Waſhington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Truſty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining ſatirical hiſtory of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great ſhare of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the preſent time, and characteriſes thoſe late political tranſactions which have cauſed ſo much uneaſineſs in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookſeller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market ſtreet.

June 26. §

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

45,000 pieces of Nankeens

250 boxes brown Havannah Sugars
Imperial Hyſon Teas
17 tubs Quick Silver
Sail Canvas, No. 1 à 8
A large aſſortment of Nails, ſharp and flat points
Queens Ware, well aſſorted in crates and hhds.
London Particular and India Market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe Wine in hhds. and pipes
Bottled London Porter in tierces
Fine Yellow Paint, dry in caſks
Writing Slates in boxes and bundles
A box of Ink Stands and Note Preſſes
Manchester Goods in chests
3 trunks black Sewing Silk
6 tons of Sheet Lead
Beſt Liverpool Coal, and
A quantity of Wine Bottles

For Sale by

Philip Nicklin, & Co.

Juue 24. 2tawtf

New Hat and Hoſiery Store.

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhips William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hoſiery Store, No. 134, Market ſtreet—

An elegant aſſortment of ſilk, cotton and thread Stockings

Silk, cotton and thread Gloves

Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewiſe, a handſome aſſortment of men's, women's, and children's faſhionable Hats, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

A conſiderable quantity of low and middle priced HATS aſſorted in caſes, intended for country ſtores.

May 23. taw

To Let,

THE BUILDING now occupied by the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. For terms enquire of Edward Garrigues, No. 39, Cherry-ſtreet.

N. B. Alſo a large, convenient Cellar in a good ſituation: Apply as above.

June 15 eotf

COTTON.

A few bales juſt arrived, for ſale by

JOHN CLARK,

No. 55 North Water Street.

June 10. eotf.

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo,

100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING buſied for ſome time paſt in preparations for removing into his preſent houſe, has been under the neceſſity of poſtponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his ſpring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for ſale, on terms that he truſts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for ſeveral years paſt.

Catalogues, combining the moſt varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

LAW BOOKS,

Lateſt London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Bookſellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market ſtreet,

HAVE juſt received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their ſpring importation, conſiſting of a variety of the lateſt and moſt approved Law Books, which, added to thoſe already on hand, forms the moſt extenſive collection ever offered for ſale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to ſell Iriſh editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very loweſt prices. The following are among the lateſt publications.

Veſey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Caſes at Niſi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; Barton's Treatiſe on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Perſonal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruiſe on Uſes; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the firſt arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and Eaſt's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

Jay's Inſtructions.

On MONDAY laſt, was publiſhed,

By SNOWDEN & M'CORKLE,

No. 47, North Fourth Street,

And to be had of the principal BOOKSELLERS,

No. V,

Of the Hiſtory of the United States for 1796, &c.

This and the preceding number preſent the public with a copy of JAY'S INSTRUCTIONS, a performance anxiouſly concealed by the Executive from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the contents of which have excited the moſt ardent curioſity.

This number likewiſe contains ſome *ſingular* and *authentic* papers relative to Mr. Alexander Hamiltrn, late Secretary of the Treaſury. No greater proof can be given of the value which he has attached to their *ſuppreſſion*, than the following anecdote.

"During the late canvaſs for the election of a "Preſident, Webſter, in his Minerva, gave a hint, "that Mr. Hamilton would be an adviſeable can- "didate. A perſon in this city, who chanced to "ſee this newſpaper, wrote immediately to a cor- "reſpondent in New-York. The letter deſired him "to put himſelf in Mr. Hamilton's way, and in- "form him, that if Webſter ſhould, in future, print "a ſingle paragraph on that head, the papers refer- "ed to were inſtantly, to be laid before the world. "*The meſſage was delivered to Mr. Hamilton, and the Minerva became ſilent!*"

June 24. taw2w

This Day is Publiſhed,

And ſold by H. & I. KAMMERER, jun. No. 24, North Third-ſtreet, alſo, by Mr. HENRY SWEITZER, No. 85, Race-ſtreet,

(Price half a Dollar neatly bound)

The Man of real Senſibility;

Or, *The* HISTORY OF SIR G. ELLISON.

Founded on Fact.

☞ The elegant Edition of the *Elements of Morality*, in two vols. illuſtrated with twenty copper-plates, may alſo be had as above, price, full bound and gilt, two dollars and fifty cents.

H & I. K. junrs. have on hand a quantity of No. 1 and 2 Writing Paper.

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe & caſh 30,000, are		20,000 dollars,	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

C. E. Whitlock,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth; ſupplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houſes, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at Mrs. FINCH's, No. 68 north Eighth ſtreet, or at his houſe, next to the Black Horſe Tavern, on the Frankford road.

	Dollars.
Scaling and cleaning	5
Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth,	5
Do. in gold ſockets or ſcrews	7
Natural teeth with ligatures	7
Do. on gold or ivory ſockets, or gold ſcrews	10
Filing and cutſing away decay—each decay	1
Filling with gold	2
Do. with lead	1
Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentiſt)	1
Do. where not employed	2
Tooth powder of his own preparing	1
Bruſhes, beſt London manufacture	25 cents.

Regulating, &c. according to the operation.

*** C. WHITLOCK will ſell the time of a Negro Man;—he is honeſt and ſober, and has about 5 years and a half to ſerve. Enquire as above.

June 15 §3tthtf

Lancaſter, Harriſburg Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of MR. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday; performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

A Cow Stolen

FROM the owner at the corner of Ninth and Arch ſtreets. She is a deep red brindle with ſome white, about ten years old and very gentle. The perſon who ſecretes her had beſt turn her out, as, if legal evidence can be obtained, he may expect a rigorous proſecution. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver the Cow, or give ſuch evidence againſt the perſon keeping her, that he may be convicted of the fact. Apply at

No. 218, ARCH STREET.

June 9. taw3w

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 ſouth Second-ſtreet.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will riſe in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five firſt drawn tickets, prizes of four thouſand dollars each, on the laſt day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Paterſon Lotteries.

Alſo, tickets for ſale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the courſe of the ſummer.

The buſineſs of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. tranſacted with the utmoſt attention.

June 2 tu&f

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and ſtate of Georgia, will be ſold by public ſale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tueſday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in this city, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale.

1ſt. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunſwick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road paſſes through theſe lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are alſo interſected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally grated to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, ſurveyor, and from Major Hopkins now reſiding in Philadelphia, that the body of theſe lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large veſſels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly firſt rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the ſtate of Georgia, poſſeſſing the ſame advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers reſpecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcribers and may be ſeen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41 Mulberry Street. The terms of payment will be one third caſh, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and ſix months after the ſale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaſer on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes firſt due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtſ.

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſtate of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the ſaid directors or any two of them ſhall and may require any ſum or ſums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be neceſſary for carrying on the building of ſaid bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it ſhall and may be lawful for the directors to ſue for and recover in the name of the company ſuch unpaid requiſition, with all coſts and charges incidental thereto, and legal intereſt thereon from the time the ſame ſhould have been paid: And the neglect or refuſal to pay any ſuch requiſition after public notice ſhall have been given at leaſt for three months in all the newſpapers herein before enumerated, ſhall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the ſhare or ſhares ſo neglected or refuſed to be paid to the uſe and benefit of the company." mation of ſuch of the ſtockholders as have not complied with the requiſitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1ſt November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1ſt September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1ſt November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertiſement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect againſt all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treaſurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 12aw3m

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three ſtory Brick Houſe;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennſylvania, the lot on which it ſtands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-ſtreet. The houſe is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-ſtreet, being a ſtreet which leads from Cheſnut-ſtreet and Carter's alley into Dock-ſtreet at the horſe market. The houſe conſiſts of ten lodging rooms, with ſix fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extenſive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eaſtward between this houſe and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handſome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame ſtable and dwelling houſe on Goforth-ſtreet. The premiſes now rent for £.318 per annum. To be ſold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

April 20 3awtf

JOHN CRAIG

HAS juſt imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for ſale on reaſonable terms by the package

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Poſt and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has alſo for Sale,

Beſt Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe Wine of firſt and ſecond Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogſheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glaſs
Two Trunks of beſt Patent, Silk and Cotton Hoſiery

April 18. 4aw